

Half the Munition Workers on Rhine Strike

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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WEATHER—Showers To-Night.

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U. S. TO RUSH TROOPS TO FRANCE N. Y. GUARD MAY BE SENT FIRST

GERMAN REVOLT THREATENED; 1,000,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE; TROOPS OUT TO QUELL RIOTS

Stern Measures Taken by Germany and Austria to Prevent News of Outbreaks From Getting Abroad; Socialists Hint at Graver Trouble.

LONDON, May 1.—"In the Rhine provinces more than half the munition workers decided to strike to-day," wires the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Essen [home of the great Krupp works] is shut off from the rest of Germany and completely isolated from the world in order to prevent the slightest information about strikes at the Krupp works from leaking out. Strikes are general in small towns near the Dutch frontier."

Just what is happening within Germany and Austria is a mystery. Both nations have sealed up every line of communication tighter than at any time since the war started.

Internal conditions are reported worse than was generally believed, especially in Germany. A million workers, largely women and munition makers, are reported on strike to-day. Troops have been stationed to check disorder.

The great strike, which may end in a revolution in Germany, was designed to show Prussian authority "the power of labor." Latest reports indicate the situation is so serious any development seems possible.

A Hague dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Monday, reads: "The Cologne Volkszeitung reports that the German Socialist leaders have announced they are unable to take the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Germany after to-morrow, May Day."

A Rotterdam special to the Daily News says: "For the sixth day no newspapers have reached here from Western Germany. Persons wishing to go to Germany from here have been informed by the German authorities that the frontier will be closed to passengers for the next twenty days."

"As a result of the recent strikes the German workmen engaged in war industries have received considerable concessions in regard to the supply of foodstuffs. The meat ration has been raised by half a pound weekly, and the potato ration to five pounds. A semi-official statement says: 'Although the supply of foodstuffs is very short, still it is assured until the next harvest close. The new crop will probably lead to the restoration of the former bread ration.' It is claimed that the strikers only aimed at political objects in Leipzig and two small districts of Berlin."

Germany has forbidden any one to cross her borders into Holland or Denmark. For ten days nobody has been allowed to go to the Netherlands. No Berlin newspaper has reached Copenhagen since Saturday.

This rigid closing of the frontier, it is believed here, is to prevent if possible news of the expected May Day troubles from leaking to the outside world, although other theories are advanced, such as the need of secrecy during the development of important military plans and the desire to check the spread of typhus.

England experienced no May Day demonstrations. On the contrary, 1,500 striking clerks of Wadsworth & Co. returned to their work this morning after promises of an adjustment of their wage-disputes.

GERMANS TAKING 'BOMB TO BLOW UP WALL STREET' HELD

Planned Explosion at Morgan & Co.'s, Followed by Wild Rumors and Panic.

Wolf Hirsch and George Meiringer, the German employees of Roosevelt Hospital arrested last night on the "L" platform at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue as they were carrying a bomb downtown "to blow up Wall Street"—that being the naive way in which it is declared they described the object of their journey—were held in \$10,000 bail each in West Side Court to-day on the charge of having explosives in their possession, a crime punishable by seven years imprisonment. It developed in the brief court proceedings that the bomb was intended for the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. at Broad and Wall Streets.

After the explosion, Meiringer, it is declared, had planned to run the telegraph wires and send out "news" intended to depress the market, one report being the assassination of President Wilson and another that U boats had attacked New York. The police say the prisoners figured on cutting the telegraph wires at points beyond the city so that contradictions could not be sent out before the market opened to-day. It is said Meiringer and Hirsch planned to make a fortune as a result of the panic they expected to follow.

Immediately following the court proceedings, agents of the Department of Justice and Capt. Tunney and his assistants of the bomb squad, resumed their questioning of the prisoners, which had continued throughout the night at Police Headquarters.

At first the authorities were inclined to believe the prisoners were as stupid as they pretended, their fantastic plan to recoup \$10,000 it is claimed, Meiringer had lost in the stock market by blowing up one of the big financial institutions strengthening their belief.

After questioning them separately, however, the detectives came to the conclusion that Hirsch and Meiringer had assumed their stupidity as part of a prearranged plan.

Capt. Tunney now says both men have admitted being connected with the German government at various times, Hirsch as a general service agent and Meiringer, the supposedly ignorant kitchen man at Roosevelt Hospital, in the capacity of an expert telegrapher. Hirsch, according to the police, boasted of having "blown up" some stunts in Petrograd and London.

Acquaintances declare the prisoners tried to raise money to finance the destruction of Wall Street. They also claim that Hirsch boasted of having been connected with the German navy at the outbreak of the war and of having served on a submarine.

Detectives struck the trail of the prisoners two weeks ago when Meiringer, in a place in the financial district, was heard making inquiries about tapping wires. Since that time the two men have been under constant surveillance, detectives working alongside them at the hospital.

Meiringer and Hirsch, the police say, made several night journeys to the financial district. Detectives watching them once ordered to shoot them at the first suspicious move.

The bomb, a most powerful one according to the authorities, was constructed in a large tin can, the in-

CONGRESS TO MAKE HOUSTON NATIONAL DICTATOR OF FOOD WITH POWER TO FIX PRICES

Government to Check Corners, Stop Speculation and Punish Gamblers.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Government has determined to take over control of the nation's food supply with autocratic powers far surpassing anything before attempted or even proposed. Secretary of Agriculture Houston has presented to Congress a bill giving to his department complete supervision over food manufacture, marketing, distribution, storage, sale and prices.

It gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority of a national food dictator.

It strikes a deathblow at monopolists, manipulators, middlemen, speculators, cold storage men and all persons high and low, big and little, who attempt to rob the public or corner food, food materials, seeds and fertilizers.

The bill is scheduled to pass quickly through Congress in order to safeguard the public before the next crops are harvested.

The Evening World has obtained from an advance copy extracts of the leading sections, as follows:

WASTE AND HOARDING TO BE PREVENTED BY LAW.

"It is hereby made unlawful for any person engaged in the business of manufacture, storage or distribution of foods, food materials, feeds, seeds or fertilizers to commit or permit preventable waste or deterioration of such articles; or to hoard or to enter into any contract or arrangement for stocks of any such articles in excess of an amount reasonably necessary to supply his individual or business requirements for a reasonable time; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize either locally or generally any such article; to engage in any discriminatory practice or device in handling or dealing in or with any such article; to charge excessive rates therefor; or, in connection with the handling or distribution of food, to exact excessive prices for any such article or the rendition of any service relating to the same."

"The Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time establish and regulate for trade and other distribution of foods, food materials, feeds, seeds and other agricultural products and fertilizers, hereby making commodities, by which their quality and value may be judged, and standards for receptacles for commodities by which the capacity of such receptacles may be judged or determined, and may make regulations governing the marks, brands and labels used upon receptacles for commodities."

"Whenever necessary to prevent hoarding or to effect equitable distribution of perishable products among markets, the Secretary of Agriculture or his duly authorized agents may direct the market movement or distribution of such products."

WILL FIX AMOUNT OF FLOUR TO BE MADE FROM WHEAT.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized from time to time to ascertain, prescribe and give public notice of the percentage of flour which shall be derived from wheat of various grades or grades in the milling."

STATE'S TROOPS MAY BE FIRST TO BE SENT ABROAD

Washington's Decision Waits on Army Bill—22,000 New York Guardsmen Ready.

(Special from The Evening World's Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The New York National Guard stands first chance of going to the firing line in France when American troops are sent. Nothing definite has been decided, however. Secretary of War Baker and the Army Staff are maintaining silence upon all military matters until the Army Conscription Bill is actually a law.

The bill is still in the hands of Congress, subject to any kind of change in the conference committee that is trying to iron out differences between the House and Senate. Until the President finally signs the document the army is marking time.

Asked whether he wanted regulars or volunteers for service in France, Marshal Joffre said that was a matter for this Government to decide. It is understood that National Guard organizations would meet the views of the Marshal nearly as well as regulars, for they are already well trained and equipped for ordinary service and ready to begin the intensive, specialized training that all troops must receive behind the firing line.

If the decision were left to the French military officers, however, they would say that regulars are wanted first. "The National Guard can come along afterward, but give us hardened, seasoned regulars first," is their attitude.

On the other hand the United States General Staff would be inclined to send out National Guard units, keeping the regulars at home until the conscription army can be organized.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Answering upon the request of the War Department, Adjutant Gen. L. W. Stotesbury is in Washington to-day to consult with Federal officials concerning the advisability of selecting New York's National Guard as the first force to carry the United States flag to France.

The War Department sent to Governor Whitman a telegraphic request that he come to Washington to-day to confer with the Governor. The Governor replied that the press of legislative business prevented him from leaving the capital, but that he would send General Stotesbury to represent him. The general left last night to meet Secretary Baker.

It is decided to send the Guard from New York the State will put in the field a full division of 22,000 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and auxiliary troops. There is some question as to the chief command of the body. Normally General O'Hanley should lead the expedition, but it is stated that the Federal authorities want a regular army man to have the direction of the first expedition.

If the expeditionary force is picked from New York a new division of the Guard will at once be organized at home.

The selection of the New York troops even for consideration in this respect is due to the fact that the State has the only complete organization in the United States, regular or militia, and that it is in better shape for filling the ranks and war strength than any other unit.

SENATE AGAIN PASSES DRAFT; BILL IS SENT TO CONFERENCE; TO BE A LAW BY SATURDAY

Registering for Conscription Will Begin as Soon as President Signs Measure—May 15 Said to Have Been Decided Upon.

JOFFRE AND VIVIANI APPLAUDED IN SENATE

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—American sentimentality for France has won over military opposition of the Army General Staff, and the Stars and Stripes will be seen on European battlefields by mid-summer. The appeal of Marshal Joffre for United States soldiers to fight side by side with his French "poilus" met with such response that the Government will hasten its plans for the despatch of an expeditionary force.

President Wilson and his Cabinet held a brief session, and while the subject of rushing American troops to France was not discussed formally, it became known definitely that the prevailing view among Administration officials is that a force should be sent as soon as possible.

To raise the contingent that will be sent to France, the Senate this afternoon, for the second time, passed the Conscription Bill. It will go at once to the conference for straightening out of House and Senate differences. It is expected to have it in the President's hands for signature by Saturday.

After re-passing the bill the Senate arranged for conferences, directing that the House be asked to appoint conferees, and appointing Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, Hitchcock of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming as the Senate's conferees.

An attempt to amend the bill to recruit troops for the "present emergency" instead of the "existing war" was beaten, as some Senators did not feel they would authorize a draft in other than a war on Germany.

11,000-TON TROOP SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Ballarat Was Filled With Australian Troops, But All of Them Were Rescued.

LONDON, May 1.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Ballarat, of 11,200 gross tons, which was used as a troop ship, was sunk recently by a German submarine.

The Ballarat was carrying troops from Australia to England. All the soldiers were rescued by British torpedo boat destroyers and trawlers. The behavior of the troops was splendid according to the reports made by the Commanders on board, and recalls the heroism displayed by the soldiers at the time of the sinking of the British troopship Birkenhead, off the African coast, in 1915.

The Ballarat was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam and 24 feet deep. She was built at Greenock in 1911.

Provides for State's Military.
(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, May 1.—The Senate has passed the new State military bill, providing for the organization of the National Guard, the deposit of arms and the equipment of the militia. The bill also provides for the militia's equipment and makes complete provision for every development of the militia organized within the State.

IF YOU ARE LOSING WEIGHT
Painful, Piles, Hemorrhoids and "Witch" caused because it is pure food.
—ADVT.

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